

The GREEN BOOK

BY MUAMMAR AL QADHAFI

PART 1

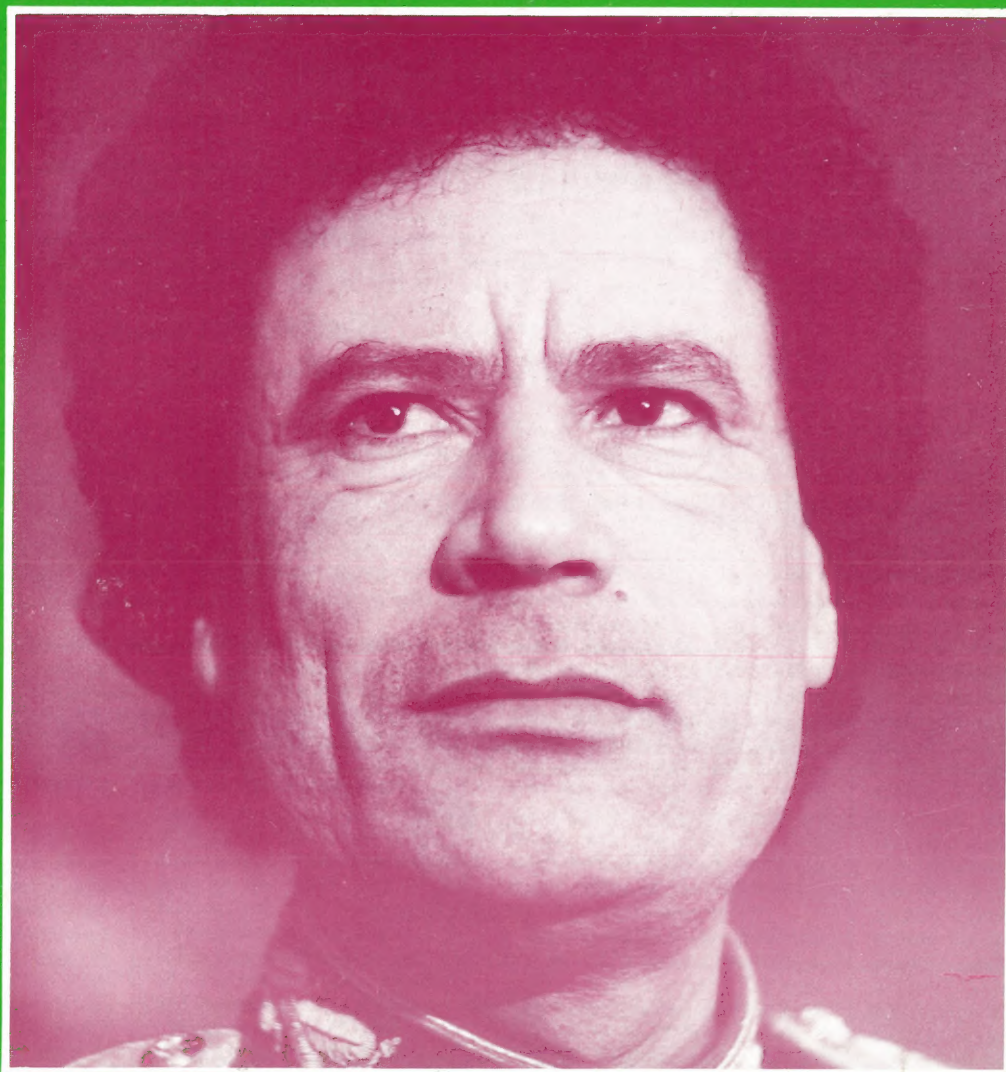
The solution of the
problem of Democracy

PART 2

The solution of the
Economic Problem

PART 3

The Social Basis of the
Third Universal Theory



In these three volumes the Libyan leader examines the economic, social and political problems confronting the world today, and presents a radical programme for their solution.

The Green Book provides a comprehensive review of the theories on which the Libyan Jamahiriya is based. The proposals put forward by Muammer al Qadhafi are not merely theories but an explanation and insight into the structure and priorities of modern Libya.

Copies of The Green Book can be obtained from The Information Department, The Libyan People's Bureau of the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 5 St James's Square, London SW1.

jamahiriya review

December 1983

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Inside
New era for
Libyan women

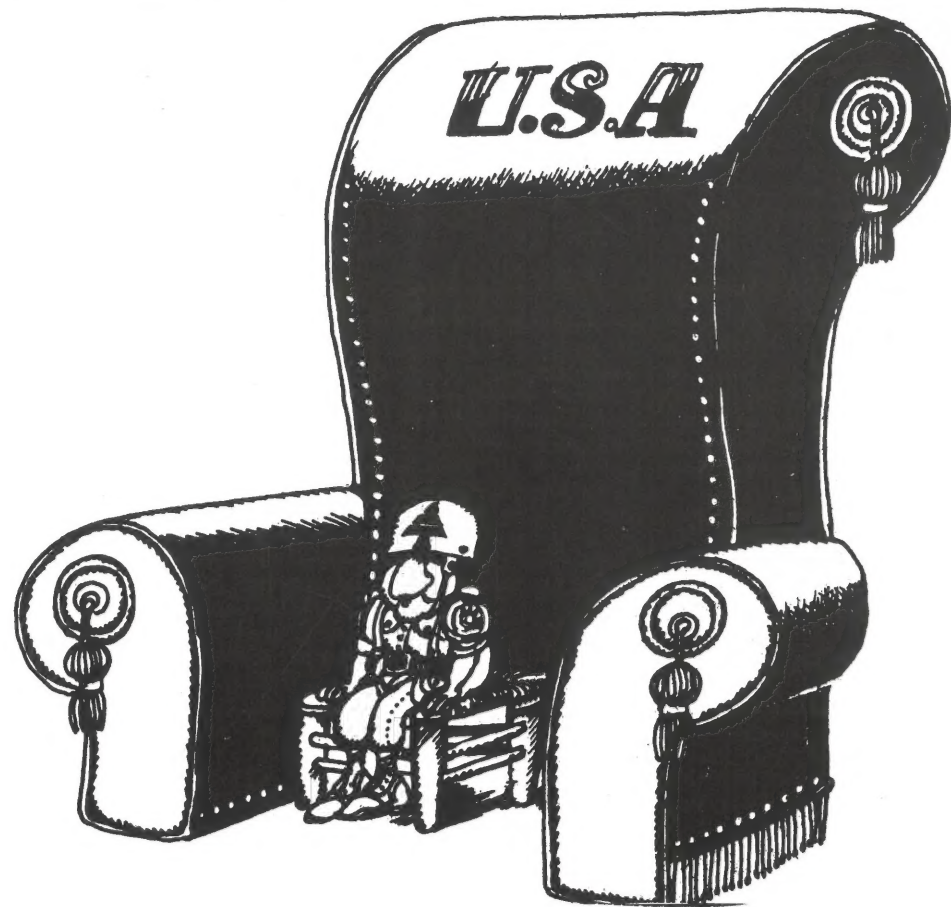


PEACE-KEEPERS A
COVER FOR AMERICAN
THREAT IN THE
MIDDLE EAST
The Libyan view
explained

THE US-ZIONIST
ALLIANCE SPELLS
DANGER
The accord and its
implications

DIALING ACROSS THE
DESERT
British Teleconsult in
the Jamahiriya

REAGAN'S
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jamahiriya review

December 1983 No 43

□ **AMERICA'S MILITARY THREAT:** America's escalating military presence is posing new dangers to the independence and security of the Arab nation. As Washington stepped up its attacks on Arab forces in Lebanon last month, and openly concluded a strategic co-operation treaty with the Zionist state, the Libyan Jamahiriya issued a firm warning that the situation contained the seeds of a much wider conflict, involving a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States, which could end in a nuclear holocaust. Libya's position is spelled out in a special report by Louis Eaks, beginning on page 10. The significance of the new US-Israeli accord is assessed by a special correspondent on page 9.

□ **WAR REPARATIONS:** The Libyan people have suffered terrible human and material losses in accidental detonations of abandoned World War II munitions. In October the Jamahiriya renewed its campaign for reparations from the European countries which fought their battles on Libyan soil, and in recent weeks Tripoli's case has received a sympathetic hearing at the United Nations. A special report begins on page 13.

□ **SOCIAL LIBERATION:** The Al Fateh Revolution has consistently encouraged Libyan women to play a wider role in their society. The progress achieved was recently highlighted by New African magazine. See page 12.

□ **AIRLINE DISASTER:** The Reagan administration's outrage at the recent shooting down of the Korean airliner contrasted starkly with Washington's lukewarm response when the Zionist state destroyed a Libyan civil aircraft in 1973, with the loss of more than one hundred lives. In a special report from Washington on page 15, Dora Henderson reveals how the recent wave of anti-Soviet hysteria sweeping the United States was used by Reagan to further his foreign policy objectives.

□ **TELECOMMUNICATIONS:** Telconsult, the overseas consulting arm of British Telecom, is playing a major role in the expansion of the Jamahiriya's telecommunications network. A special report on the firm's involvement in Libya appears on page 16.

□ **COVER:** The cover illustration is copyright Peter Kennard, and appears as part of the 'GLC Peace Posters' kit produced by the Greater London Council for its 1983 Peace Year campaign.

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Towards Armaggedon

'YOU KNOW, I turn back to your ancient prophets in the Old Testament and the signs foretelling Armageddon, and I find myself wondering if we're the generation that's going to see that come about. I don't know if you've noted any of those prophecies lately, but believe me, they certainly describe the times we're going through.'

These chilling words came from President Ronald Reagan in a recent telephone conversation he held with Tom Dine, the Executive Director of the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee, the principal Zionist lobby group in Washington. The purpose of the call was to thank Dine for his behind-the-scenes efforts to mobilise congressional support for the continued presence of American marines in Beirut.

Ronald Reagan has never been rated highly for his grasp of international affairs, and the terrible fact is that his prophecy of a nuclear holocaust seems all too likely to be fulfilled — not because mysterious forces are inexorably pushing the world to disaster, but rather because of the US President's own misguided actions in Lebanon and the wider Arab homeland.

When American and other western forces arrived in Beirut in summer last year, they were charged with helping to supervise the departure from the Lebanese capital of Palestinian fighters, following the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. At the same time, however, the troops were intended as a physical affirmation of western support for the Israeli-installed Phalangist regime of Gemayel in Beirut.

In the ensuing months, however, the 'peacekeeping forces' have looked less and less like peacekeepers, as they have increasingly sided with Gemayel in his efforts to expell Syrian troops from Lebanon and to impose Phalangist domination on the country's Muslim and progressive communities. The transformation of the peacekeepers into aggressors was highlighted during September's fighting in the Shouf mountains, south of Beirut, when US warships off the Lebanese coast took a direct part in the hostilities.

The contingents from France, Italy and the United Kingdom have, to varying degrees, shown more reluctance than the Americans to become involved in fighting on behalf of the Gemayel regime. Italy and Britain, in particular, have made every effort to avoid falling into the trap. France, too, until recently at least, was showing less enthusiasm than Washington to take sides in Lebanon.

Last month, however, saw a sea change in the nature of western involvement in Lebanon. Until recently, the Americans tried to mask their collaboration with the Israelis. But the strategic co-operation agreement concluded between Tel Aviv and Washington in late November, and the concerted Israeli and US air strikes against Syrian and progressive Lebanese forces which followed, have changed all that. Already, Israeli

and French warplanes had launched a series of co-ordinated raids in the Bekaa Valley.

The Americans and Israelis have rightly identified Syria as the main obstacle to plans for western domination of Lebanon. During Zionist premier Shamir's talks in Washington in November, there was much discussion of 'Syrian troublemaking' and the 'Soviet threat' in Lebanon. Tel Aviv and Washington were in fact pointing to Syria's refusal to abandon Arab interests by handing Lebanon on a platter to the west and Israel.

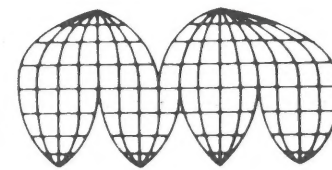
The way in which the new anti-Syrian alliance is to work was eloquently demonstrated in early December, in a series of Israeli and American air strikes in Lebanon. On 5th December the *Guardian* said: 'The pattern of the weekend raids indicates close co-ordination in the use of intelligence and air power. The Israeli account of Saturday's raids on targets along the Beirut-Damascus highway omitted to mention that a Syrian radar station used to track aircraft movements from the US Sixth Fleet offshore had been destroyed. The removal of the radar opened the way, as intended, for an American attack on Syrian anti-aircraft and artillery positions with the humiliating loss of two relatively ancient (American) fighter bombers, the A7 Corsair and the A6 Intruder.'

The changed nature of the western involvement in Lebanon demands a careful reassessment by America's European allies on the ground in Beirut. The French have already identified themselves with US-Israeli objectives by their own air strikes against Muslims in the Bekaa Valley. Inevitably, however, the Italian and British contingents have been tainted by the actions of their French and American partners, and the Arabs will increasingly come to see them as an intrinsic part of a western campaign against Syria, which stands in the front line against Zionist expansionism. The best possible course for the Italians and British would be to pack up and leave, before they too become sucked into the fighting.

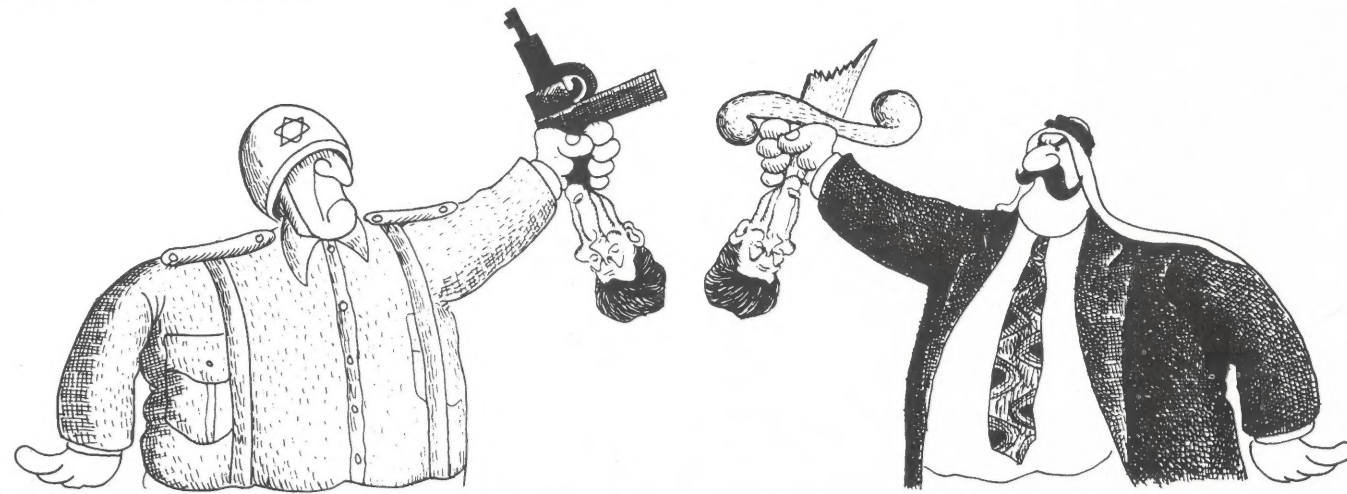
President Reagan hoped that his air raids against the Syrians and Muslims in Lebanon would prompt Damascus to scale down its support for progressive Lebanese communities, and to negotiate a settlement in Lebanon which would entail a withdrawal of Syrian forces and an extension of the Phalangist regime's writ, while the Zionists remained in control of the south. There is no sign that Syria will respond to such crude pressures, and the coming weeks will doubtless see an escalation of American military aggression in Lebanon, in further vain bids to make the Syrians yield.

Since the Soviet Union backs Syria, and has advisers on the ground supporting Syrian forces, it can only be a matter of time before Soviet personnel are killed during an American air strike. The danger then will not just be to Lebanese or Arab independence, but to the security of the entire globe.

A monthly
review of
Libyan, Islamic
and Third World
affairs



PANORAMA
news review



'Libya will stand by Syria'

AMID ALARMING signs that the United States was preparing for direct military aggression against Syria, the Libyan Jamahiriya last month issued a four-point statement reaffirming Tripoli's solidarity with Damascus, and warning that any US attack on Syria would seriously affect western interests in the Arab region.

The statement, issued by the Foreign Liaison Bureau on 7th November, warned that Libya was 'following with great concern the movement of US ships and forces, and some of the forces of the NATO alliance, towards Syria, a development which indicates that the US Administration and its allies are contemplating an aggressive act against the fraternal Syrian people and its revolutionary leadership'.

The Foreign Liaison Bureau affirmed that 'Libya will stand with all its capabilities alongside Syria, should it be exposed to aggression by the US and its allies'.

The Jamahiriya appealed 'to the fraternal Arab states to stand by Syria militarily and by all other means', and called on the international community 'to denounce the display of force by the US, and the slide of NATO down a slippery slope which might lead to confrontation with the entire Arab nation'.

Warning of the 'dangers which will face the NATO states and their interests in the Arab homeland' if they attacked Syria, the Foreign Liaison Bureau appealed to America's 'partners in NATO to

dissuade the USA from committing any aggression against Syria, and make it withdraw its fleets and forces from a confrontation with Syria'.

The Libyan statement concluded by drawing the attention of the American public to 'the dangers of the foolhardy policies of Reagan, which seek to drag the world to the brink of the abyss', and with an appeal to the American people 'to speed up a change of government in Washington, so that the American people can maintain their good relations with the Arab nation, and spare the world the threat of a military confrontation which could end with the destruction of humanity'.

Wave of anger follows French raids

A WAVE of anger has swept the Jamahiriya following last month's French and Israeli air raids on Muslim positions in the central Lebanese town of Baalbek. The French attacks were launched by fourteen Super-Etendard fighter bombers on 17th November, and came only thirty six hours after Israeli warplanes had launched similar strikes in the same area. Many Lebanese civilians died in the two air strikes, whose timing suggested a high level of co-ordination between Paris and Tel Aviv.

Both air raids were said to be in retaliation for the recent daring bombings of Israeli and French military barracks in Lebanon, in

which hundreds of soldiers died. More than two hundred United States marines were killed in a similar attack on their Beirut headquarters, and recent weeks have seen repeated overflights by US aircraft of Syrian and Muslim positions in Lebanon, suggesting that armed action by Washington is imminent.

Two days after the French air raids on Baalbek, thousands of Libyans took to the streets of Tripoli to condemn the slaughter. Gathering outside the French embassy, the protesters chanted slogans calling for an end to the occupation of Lebanon by NATO and Israeli forces, and for an immediate end to the Iran-Iraq war so as to free Arab and Islamic armed forces for the liberation of Lebanon.

The rising tide of anger in the Arab homeland was articulated by Muammer Qadhafi in a special interview with *Agence France Presse* on 18th November. Saying that the French and Israeli attacks on Lebanese Shiite Muslims had 'aroused anger in all people with honour and conscience', the Libyan leader declared that the raids had provided concrete proof that 'Christian countries have effectively launched the Tenth Crusade, under American leadership'.

He added: 'These countries, in concert with the Israelis, have acted irresponsibly, and in flagrant disregard of international law, in the Malvinas Islands, in Grenada and in Lebanon'.

Muammer Qadhafi continued: 'It is the duty of the Arab nation and Islamic countries, especially revolutionary Iran, to be prepared,

from now, to launch a new Holy War against western nations'.

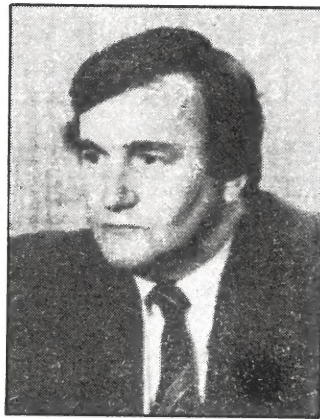
It was, he said, 'an Arab and Islamic duty to liberate Lebanon, which is an Arab-Islamic country under occupation by NATO and Israeli forces'.

It was of critical importance that all Arab and Islamic armed forces should be directed to facing 'this Christian tyranny', and it was therefore vital to end the costly war between Iran and Iraq, two of the most powerful Muslim countries. An end to the Gulf War was 'both a duty and a necessity', declared the Libyan leader.

Originally, the French, American, British and Italian forces had been despatched to Lebanon to perform peacekeeping duties in the wake of last year's savage Zionist invasion. Increasingly, however, they have sided with the Phalangist regime of Amin Gemayel in Beirut in its confrontation with progressive Muslim forces. Responsibility for the rising tension in Lebanon and the wider region rested 'squarely on the shoulders of those countries that transformed their troops from peacekeeping forces to occupation forces which have shattered peace and destroyed Lebanese homes and villages,' Muammer Qadhafi declared.

Another myth bites the dust

THE BRITISH media have habitually alleged that the Libyan Jamahiriya is covertly funding leftist publications in the United Kingdom, in a bid to influence



Councillor Ted Knight

public attitudes to the Al Fateh Revolution. None of these claims has ever been substantiated, and last month two journals, *Private Eye* and the now defunct *Event*, were forced to admit in court that they had no evidence whatsoever to support allegations they had made to the effect the Tripoli was funding the *Labour Herald* newspaper.

On 21st November Mr Ken Livingstone, Leader of the Greater London Council, Mr Ted Knight, Leader of Lambeth Council, and Lambeth Deputy Leader Matthew Warburton, were awarded 'substantial' damages and costs in the High Court, in settlement of a libel action against *Private Eye* and *Event*.

They had sued the two journals over false allegations that the paper they edit, the *Labour Herald*, was funded by large sums of Libyan money.

Counsel for *Event* said that his clients recognised that the allegations 'were hurtful and damaging' while *Private Eye's* counsel said: 'these defendants accept without reservation that there was no justification whatsoever for the allegations'.

Counsel for the three editors told the court that the *Labour Herald* was financed entirely by contributions from the editors themselves and from their friends and sympathisers in the Labour Party.

The three *Labour Herald* editors declared that they would use the cash from the settlement to ensure the continued publication and development of their paper.

Africa hears the call of Islam

THE TRIPOLI-based Islamic Call Society has concluded an accord with the Union of Senegalese Islamic Organisations, providing for increased mutual co-operation in efforts to propagate Islam internationally. The agreement was initiated on 14th November by Dr

Muhammad Ahmad al Sharif, Secretary of the Islamic Call Society, and by the President of the Union of Senegalese Islamic Organisations, Sheikh Abdel Aziz.

The accord provides for the Senegalese Union to join the Jamahiriya-based General Congress for Islamic Call, which links more than one hundred Muslim societies in many countries. Another provision calls for the establishment of an Arab Libyan-Senegalese Islamic Society, charged with strengthening religious ties between the two peoples.

Two days before the accord's signature, an Islamic Call Society delegation, headed by Dr Younis Muhammad, arrived in Uganda for a month's visit, aimed at boosting ties between the Libyan and Ugandan peoples. On 12th November Kampala radio said that during a meeting with Ugandan Vice President Paulo Muwanga, Dr Muhammad had conveyed greetings to President Obote and had expressed the Islamic Call Society's interest in providing medical and other social services to Uganda, which would be available to all the people, regardless of religion. The radio said that Mr Muwanga had 'expressed Uganda's wish to strengthen existing relations with Libya as the two countries supported non-aligned policies'.



Vice-President Paulo Muwanga

The principles of Islam lie at the heart of the Al Fateh Revolution, and the Islamic Call Society was established specifically to undertake missionary work abroad. The Jamahiriya also contributes to the spread of Islam in Africa through its co-sponsorship of the Joint Libyan-United Arab Emirates Commission for the Establishment of Islamic Centres. The commission was established in 1975, and its capital was recently raised from \$24 million to \$42 million. Last year, the agency established one Islamic centre in each of Burundi, Rwanda and Togo and five centres in southern Sudan. Each includes a mosque, a clinic, lecture halls and sports facilities.

Last month, the UAE news agency WAM announced that Mr

Sagr al Murri, Under Secretary at the UAE Ministry of Islamic Affairs, had met in Abu Dhabi with Mr Ahmad Ndimal, Gabon's Ambassador to the UAE, to review co-operation in the field of Islamic affairs, and in particular to discuss plans for the establishment of the UAE-Libyan commission of a new Islamic cultural centre in Gabon.

Aid for Upper Volta...

THE LIBYAN Jamahiriya is sending emergency food and medical supplies to help alleviate the impact of the severe drought in the west African country of Upper Volta. Five consignments arrived in May, and on 11th November Ouagadougou radio announced the arrival of a Libyan aircraft carrying food and the expected arrival of another plane-load of relief supplies.

The same day, it was disclosed that the Jamahiriya is to provide \$29.7 million for street tarring in Upper Volta's capital, Ouagadougou.

Muammar Qadhafi paid an official visit to Upper Volta in April, as part of a west African tour which also included Nigeria, Togo and Benin. Development aid was high on the agenda of his talks with Voltanian officials.

... And for Thailand

LIBYA IS to donate \$4.3 million to the Islamic Foundation Fund for Thailand, the British journal *Impact International* disclosed on 23rd September. The money will fund economic and social development schemes, and will help finance the construction of a central mosque in Bangkok, an official residence for Thailand's Muslim spiritual leader, Chula Ratchamontri, and hostels for Muslim students in the city.

The Islamic Foundation Fund is an official body set up to receive all foreign assistance for Islamic work in Thailand.

... And for Turkish earthquake victims

THE JAMAHIRIYA'S Red Crescent Association has sent emergency aid to the victims of the recent earthquake which devastated the eastern Turkish town of Erzurum. The aid included food, medicines, blankets and clothes.

New ties with Scandinavia

LIBYA'S TRADE and political ties with western Europe have grown rapidly since March last year, when the Reagan administration attempted to cripple the Jamahiriya's development programme by boycotting imports to the US of Libyan crude oil and barring US companies from exporting oil industry equipment to the north African country. Tripoli's determination to build on its already warm relations with most European countries was underlined in October, when the Jamahiriya hosted visits by Danish and Swedish envoys, and concluded a new economic co-operation agreement with Finland.



Premier Olaf Palme

On 17th October Mr Abdel Ati al Obeidi, the Jamahiriya's Secretary for Foreign Liaison, received a special envoy from Swedish Premier Olaf Palme, who conveyed a letter to revolutionary leader Muammar Qadhafi. The same day, Mr Niels Bollmann, Denmark's Minister of Housing, concluded a visit to Tripoli during which he held a series of meetings with Libyan officials which centred on means of strengthening bilateral relations.

Earlier, on 12th October, the Libyan-Finnish Joint Committee, meeting in Tripoli, concluded an agreement calling for increased cultural, economic, scientific and technical co-operation. Delegations to the meeting were headed by Mr Jum'ah al Arbush, Libya's Electricity Secretary, and Mr Seppo Lindblom, Finland's Foreign Trade Minister. While in Tripoli Mr Lindblom also conferred with Planning Secretary Mr Fawzi Shakshuki.

Links expand with Kuwait

LIBYA AND Kuwait are to step up co-operation and expand bilateral relations 'in all fields'. A statement released on 18th October at the end of a four-day

visit to Kuwait by Muhammad Ubeid al Shukri, the Jamahiriya's Secretary for Utilities, added that the two countries had agreed to set up specialised committees to 'explore phases of co-operation and development in all sectors'.

During his visit, Mr al Shukri conferred with Sheikh Jaber al Ahmad al Sabah, Prince of Kuwait, and with the Gulf country's Premier, Crown Prince Sheikh Sa'ad al Abdullah al Sabah.

Tripoli-Port Louis twinning discussed

A TWINNING arrangement between the Libyan capital Tripoli and Port Louis, capital of the Indian Ocean island country of Mauritius, was on the agenda of talks held in Tripoli on 20th November between the Secretary of the Tripoli People's Committee for Installations and the Mayor of Port Louis, who was heading a delegation on a tour of the Jamahiriya. Also discussed was the establishment of a joint fund between the two municipalities, which would finance urban development projects.

Students demand unity

LIBYAN AND Mauritanian students have joined in a call for closer ties between their countries, as a step towards eventual 'unity and integration in all sectors'.

A joint communique from the General Union of Jamahiriya Students and the National Union of Mauritanian Students also reaffirmed that armed struggle was the only way to liberate Palestine from Zionist occupation, declaring: 'what has been taken by force can be regained only by force'.

The statement, issued on 10th November at the end of a visit to Libya by a delegation of Mauritanian students, also expressed solidarity with the Lebanese National Salvation Front, which opposes the US-backed Phalangist regime of Amin Gemayel. The students also declared their support for Syria and the Palestinian resistance.

The Arab students condemned the French and Zairean military presence in Chad, affirming that 'the conflict should be solved by direct negotiations among all the Chadian factions, without any foreign interference'.

The Mauritanian students' visit was another sign of the warm relations developing between Tripoli and Nouakchott. Muammar Qadhafi visited Mauritania in July,



French paratroops and marines arriving in Chad: their presence was condemned by the Libyan and Mauritanian students

and following talks with President Muhammad Ould Haidalla a joint communique was issued in which the two leaders expressed a determination to 'strive for the construction of the Arab Maghreb, requiring the achievement of economic integration and co-ordination amongst its countries in all fields as a means towards achieving overall Arab unity'. Shortly after, a newly-formed Libyan-Mauritanian Joint Committee met in Tripoli to examine practical unionist measures. In October, President Haidalla conferred in Tripoli with Colonel Qadhafi and other Libyan officials to seek ways of furthering the unionist process.

Benghazi welcomes Arab weightlifters

THE FIRST-ever weight lifting championship for boys will be staged in the Libyan Jamahiriya in August 1984, the General Assembly of the Arab Weight Lifters Federation has resolved. Meeting in Benghazi last month, the Federation also decided on Libya as the venue for the Sixth Championship for Adults, to be held next September. The Seventh Championship will be staged in 1985, either in Tunisia or Morocco.

In a welcoming address to the Assembly delegates, Mr Ibrahim Ibrahim Khuwaydir, Libya's Secretary for Jamahiri (masses) Sports, reaffirmed the key role of sports in encouraging ties between young people from different parts of the Arab homeland, and he stressed 'the necessity of ending all disputes which are marring the

sporting movement and deflecting from its noble goals'.

The General Assembly, which was meeting during the International Omar Mukhtar Weight Lifting Championships, also elected Mr Sa'ad Allafi of the Jamahiriya as Chairman of the Arab Weight Lifting Federation.

North Yemen affirms solidarity

THE YEMEN Arab Republic's solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriya was underlined in late October, when Lt Col Abdullah Hussein al Bashiery, Chief of Staff of Yemen's Armed Forces, paid an official visit to Tripoli. During his visit, Lt Col al Bashiery conferred with his Libyan counterpart, Brigadier Mustapha Kharroubi, and toured the Ali Warith Secondary School Barracks in the Libyan capital.

Last year the General People's Congress resolved that all secondary schools in the country should be converted into military establishments, where students were taught military sciences alongside conventional subjects. The move was prompted by the sharp escalation of US military provocations against the Libyan people since Ronald Reagan became President of the United States.

Departing from Tripoli on 24th October, Lt Col al Bashiery expressed his satisfaction with 'the positive results' of his visit, which would be 'a step forward in strengthening the fraternal relationship between the two countries'.

This relationship was given a

boost last June, when Muammar Qadhafi visited North Yemen for talks with President Ali Nasser Muhammad, in which the two leaders agreed to launch moves towards an eventual union.

New friendship societies

PREPARATIONS ARE advanced for the establishment of joint Libyan Arab friendship societies with Spain, Argentina, Denmark, China, Switzerland, Finland, Panama, Romania and Congo Brazzaville, the Jamahiriya news agency JANA disclosed on 7th November.

The Jamahiriya places great emphasis on such non-official societies, which encourage the development of direct links between peoples, without the intervention of governments or other official agencies. Already, friendship societies have been established with the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria, East Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, West Germany, Cyprus, Malta, Mauritius, Madagascar, North Korea, Japan, Australia, Cuba and the United States.

Iran urges Arabs to defend independence

A CALL for progressive Arab countries to act more resolutely in defence of regional independence has come from the Iranian President Ali Khameneh'i. In a letter to Staff Major Abdesalam Jalloud,



Rehabilitation centre in Tripoli: health care is a high priority

► broadcast by Tripoli radio on 25th October, the Iranian President also expressed disappointment at the performance of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, and urged all the countries of the region to lend the fullest support to Syria, which was facing renewed threats from Israel and the United States.

The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, linking the Jamahiriya, Syria, Algeria, Democratic Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, was formed to counter the US-sponsored Camp David accords, but in the past two years it has not lived up to expectations. The Front, said the Iranian President, 'used to form a barrier against the policies of capitulation, but has reached its weakest position'. In particular, he said, 'the military framework of the PLO is now dis-jointed', and western powers and their regional allies were trying to 'turn the PLO into a weak political movement seeking a solution to the Palestine issue based on unjust plans, such as Camp David'.

The Front, continued the Iranian President, had failed to isolate the Mubarak regime in Cairo, which had continued the policies of Sadat. It had failed to halt Israel's invasion and occupation of Lebanon, and it had failed to prevent the Phalangist regime in Beirut, allied with the United States and other western powers, from moving to dominate Lebanese Muslims and progressives.

President Khameneh'i expressed the hope that 'progressive Arab countries will carry out their vital duties, and warn those Arab and Muslim leaders who care about nothing except protecting and safeguarding western interests'.

The Iranian President stressed that it was crucial for 'all countries

of the region to use all their capabilities to prevent any aggression and conspiracy against Syria'.

It is thought that the subjects raised in President Khameneh'i's letter formed an important part of the agenda of consultations in Tripoli on 23rd October between Staff Major Jalloud and Mr Hoseyn Sheykholeslam, Iran's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs for Political Affairs.

Ties bolstered with East Europe

THE LIBYAN Jamahiriya is firmly committed to the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement, asserting that Third World nations should have a role independent of any of the global superpowers. Non-alignment does not, however, imply a rejection of relations with the superpowers. The Jamahiriya, like other developing nations, insists that such relations should be mutually respectful and beneficial, and that they should not entail the exploitation of the weaker party by the stronger. Historically, Moscow has proved more willing than Washington to come to terms with non-aligned countries, and the Jamahiriya has therefore generally enjoyed fraternal relations with the Soviet Union and its socialist allies.

A major factor in the development of these relations has been the persistent US efforts to dominate the Arab region. The Arabs have turned to the Soviet Union as the only major world power willing to assist them.

Against the backdrop of a mas-

sive US military build-up in Lebanon, and British military manoeuvres in Egypt, recent weeks have seen a series of moves by Tripoli aimed at bolstering its links with the socialist countries of eastern Europe.

On 23rd October East Germany's Minister of Light Industry, Mr Werner Bochmann, arrived in Tripoli for a meeting of the Libyan-East German Joint Committee, which focussed on boosting co-operation in the health sector. On 26th October the Jamahiriya news agency JANA announced that delegates had discussed joint medical research between Libyan and East German universities, the training of Libyan health personnel in Democratic Germany, and 'increasing the number of East German doctors working in the Jamahiriya'. JANA added that the other topics on the agenda included 'co-operation in medicines and equipment, optical instruments and artificial limbs'. Firm agreement was reached on the establishment of three centres for optical instruments, in Sebha, Benghazi and Tripoli.

During his visit, Mr Bochmann conferred with Mr Murad Ali Lanqi, the Jamahiriya's Health Secretary, who headed the Libyan delegation on the Joint Committee.

Later, on 12th November, Mr Lanqi conferred in Tripoli with the Deputy Soviet Minister of Health and his accompanying delegation. JANA noted that discussions 'centred on all aspects and methods of bolstering bilateral co-operation in the health field'.

Relations between the Jamahiriya and Eastern Europe have also been strengthened by a tour of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria by

Brigadier Abou Bakr Younis Jaber, Commander in Chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces. On 28th October Brig Jaber conferred in Prague with Mr Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Trade Minister, and on the same day went on to Belgrade for talks with the Yugoslavian Defence Minister Admiral Branko Mamula.

Later, on 6th November, Mr Urban headed his country's delegation at a meeting in Tripoli of the Libyan Arab-Czechoslovakian Joint Committee. JANA said that the meeting was convened to discuss 'co-operation in all fields', adding that agreement was reached on the formation of technical sub-committees to consolidate trade ties and co-operation in cable and wireless communications.

During his visit to the Jamahiriya, Mr Urban also conferred with Libya's Economy and Light Industry Secretary Musa Abu Freiwa, with Brig Abou Bakr Younis Jaber and with Mr Jadallah Azourz Talhi, Secretary of the General People's Committee.

In recent weeks, Libya and Bulgaria have also moved to bolster their ties, with a meeting in Tripoli of the Libyan Arab-Bulgarian Joint Committee. On 1st November the committee reached agreement on a comprehensive accord providing for increased co-operation in the fields of agriculture, industry, transport, shipping, health, trade and scientific and technical co-operation. The agreement was signed for the Jamahiriya by Land Reclamation and Agrarian Reform Secretary Abu Zayd Umar Durdah, and for Bulgaria by Foreign Trade Minister Christou Christov, who headed his country's delegation to the meeting.

On 1st November Mr Christou also conferred with Mr Murad Ali Lanqi, Libya's Health Secretary, and JANA announced that agreement was reached in principle on the joint execution of health projects. Also discussed was the training in Bulgaria of Libyan health sector personnel, and the possibility of a wider role in Libya for Bulgarian obstetricians and paediatricians.

On 11th November revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi held talks in Tripoli with Major General Constantin Olteanu, the Romanian Defence Minister. JANA disclosed that the meeting focussed on bilateral co-operation, and on America's military escalation in the Middle East and Mediterranean. The following day Maj Gen Olteanu initialled a draft co-operation agreement between the Jamahiriya and Romania, of which details have not been disclosed. The accord was signed for the Jamahiriya by Brigadier Abou Bakr Younis Jaber, Commander in Chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

TRIPOLI HAS consistently warned of the close co-ordination between the United States and Israel in their plans to undermine the security of the Arab region and subject it to western hegemony. Last month saw the clearest evidence yet to support Libya's assertions. Following a two-day visit to Washington by Zionist premier Yitzhak Shamir, agreement was announced on a sweeping Israeli-US programme of military and political co-operation which makes a nonsense of any claims Washington might make that it seeks to play a constructive role in the Arab homeland.

Under the Israeli-US accord, announced on 29th November, a joint political-military committee will work out details of combined American-Zionist military exercises and the stockpiling of US military and medical supplies in Israel. The committee will hold its first session in Washington in January.

In a public relations gesture in July last year, the United States announced that it was suspending shipments of cluster bombs to the Zionist state, following Israel's widespread use of these murderous devices against civilian targets during the savage invasion of Lebanon. In fact, no deliveries were held up, but under the new Shamir-Reagan agreement, the United States has lifted even the token ban on cluster bomb supplies.

On the economic front, formal negotiations will begin this month to create a completely reciprocal US-Israeli free trade area, on the lines of the Zionist state's free trade agreement with the European Economic Community.

The Reagan Administration has also acquiesced in a long list of Israeli requests for greater flexibility in the use Tel Aviv can make of funds provided by the US for purchases of military equipment. The new provisions are designed to aid the Zionists' military industries, and in particular to facilitate production of the new Israeli fighter plane, the Lavi. The US will now provide \$300 million towards the fighter's research and development costs, plus a

US-Zionist accord spells new dangers for the Arab nation

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of a wide-ranging Israeli-US economic, political and military co-operation agreement has confirmed Washington's support for the Zionist state's aggression against the Arab nation. A special correspondent outlines the terms of the accord, and reviews the Jamahiriya's response to the dangers it poses to Arab security and independence.

further \$25 million for equipment purchases for the plane abroad.

On 30th November the *Financial Times* disclosed that, in addition to all this, 'Israeli requests that the \$850 million it receives annually from the US in military loans be converted into outright grants to help the ailing Israeli economy were still under dis-

'Washington and Tel Aviv are one and the same'

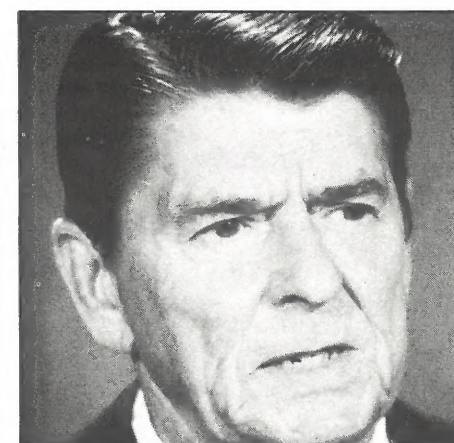
THE NEW level of strategic co-operation between Washington and Tel Aviv provides concrete proof of the intimate collaboration between the United States and its Zionist protege in plans to dismember and dominate the Arab region. In effect, there is no difference between the two countries, since their aims and objectives are identical and they are pursuing them jointly.

This was the stark message at the heart of the Jamahiriya's formal response to the US-Israeli talks in Washington, spelled out by the Foreign Liaison Bureau in a special statement on 29th November. The Bureau affirmed that the new accord 'unmasked the role of the USA as a partner in aggression against the Arab

nation', and declared that, in effect, there was now 'no difference between the Zionist enemy and the USA'.

The invocation of the 'Soviet threat' was a familiar and unconvincing cry, said the Foreign Liaison Bureau, and was merely the pretext for implementing a carefully prepared plan 'to dissect the Arab region, step by step,' in which the key priority was 'to strike at the forces of steadfastness and confrontation in the Arab and Islamic worlds, so as to pave the way for devouring the rest of the region in another phase'.

In a commentary on 30th November the Political Editor of the Jamahiriya News Agency JANA stressed that it would be folly for any Arab country to be



US President Reagan: seeking a second term

cussion last night. US officials said they were sympathetic'.

The timing of the agreement was not accidental. There are clear signs that Reagan will be seeking a second term as President, and a major element in all US presidential election campaigns has been the appeasement of the powerful American Zionist lobby groups. There had already been earlier indications that Reagan was moving to assure the continued backing of the Zionists. On 28th October the *Jerusalem Post* disclosed: 'The President yesterday met with his most active Republican Jewish supporters at a closed-door meeting at the White House.' The paper cited Administration officials as saying that 'Reagan was anxious to shore up his political base in the Jewish community in anticipation of his re-election bid next year'. It added: 'He has scheduled additional meetings with Jewish groups in the coming weeks, a sure sign, White House sources said, that he is planning to run.'

President Reagan claimed, however, that the strengthened US-Israeli co-operation was required to counter a growing 'Soviet threat' in the Middle East, and he insisted that it would in no way threaten America's political and military links with what he termed 'moderate' Arab countries, such as Jordan and Egypt.

hoodwinked by Reagan's assurances that the new Israeli-US accord would not threaten 'moderate' countries in the region. 'It is not possible,' the Editor affirmed, 'for the US Administration to ally itself with the Zionist enemy, and at the same time to establish relations with Arab states, however moderate they may be - even if they were close allies of Washington. The Zionists do not differentiate between a moderate Arab, a progressive Arab and a reactionary Arab'.

JANA's political Editor declared: 'The aim of the Zionist military machine is to seize the Arab homeland piece by piece, in order to control the resources of the entire region'.



Leader of the Revolution Muammar Qadhafi

'Peacekeepers' provide cover for American threat in Middle East

THE BUILD-UP of American forces in the Middle East continues to pose a serious challenge to the independence of the Arab nation, and increases the risk of major super-power confrontation in the region. With US-Israeli relations now moving into a new phase of military and strategic collaboration, and the United States' successful invasion of Grenada serving to fuel Washington's belligerency in world affairs, **Louis Eaks** assesses recent developments and examines Libya's response to the crisis.

THE PRESENCE of some 30 US naval ships and 300 planes off the Lebanese coast, and the announcement of a massive increase in American military aid to Israel, including the lethal cluster bombs which the Zionists used against Palestinian and Lebanese civilians during the 1982 invasion, merely serves to clarify the scale of the

joint US-Israeli threat to the Arab nation. Yet one of the most stupefying aspects of events in the Middle East is the persistent reluctance of most Arab regimes to face the reality and adopt a firm and realistic defence programme to halt further advances by the Israeli war-machine.

The late November visit to Washington

by Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir brought a string of strategic agreements between Washington and Tel Aviv which serve to show that there has been no slackening in the relationship between the United States and Israel, even in the wake of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, and despite Israel's continued military occupation of Lebanon in defiance of two Security Council Resolutions demanding an immediate withdrawal of Zionist forces from the country.

The immediate objective of both the Americans and the Zionists is to strike at Syria in a bid to crush the only remaining force of Arab resistance to Zionist strategy in the immediate area. The Camp David accords which sealed an alliance between Egypt and the Zionist state effectively obstructed a direct Libyan challenge through Egypt against the Zionists; Jordan has long turned its attention from the struggle in Palestine to direct its forces towards the Gulf War, and even to act as an American task force in the region; Lebanon's role has been neutralised by the US-backed Phalan-

'WE do not believe that one of these forces' functions is to evacuate the Israeli invading forces from Lebanon. Otherwise these forces should be facing the Israeli forces, not the Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians who remained behind. In reality they are a pretext to invade the area and to threaten peace.'

□ **Muammar Qadhafi, 9th November 1983**

gist regime; the Arafat leadership of the Palestinians is now challenged by those who fear that it too is prepared to make some accommodation with the Zionists, and who see Arafat as too much in league with America's Arab allies.

Long before the Shamir visit to Washington and the announcement of the new far-reaching series of agreements between the United States and Israel, progressive Arabs were alert to the dangers posed by the United States and Israel, which have been working in close alliance since the arrival of the so-called American peacekeeping force in Lebanon. Euphoric over their victory in little Grenada, the Americans have ditched all pretence at respecting international conventions and have pushed military action to the forefront of Washington's international dealings. American sabre-rattling over the Middle East has alarmed even the United States' European allies, three of which — Britain, France and Italy — have contingents in the Lebanon force.

In early November, the Jamahiriya's Foreign Liaison Bureau in Tripoli issued a lengthy and detailed statement on developments in Lebanon, and the growing US presence. It warned that the Jamahiriya would 'stand by Syria if it faces an aggression by America and its allies, or if it is forced into a confrontation in order to defend its freedom and territorial integrity'. It appealed to other Arab states to adopt 'a similar stand both militarily and otherwise in support of Syria's defence of Arab dignity', and called on the world community 'to condemn this show of military force by America, and its involvement of NATO forces' in what the Libyan statement termed 'a dangerous situation which could eventually lead to a confrontation with the Arab nation from the Atlantic to the Gulf'.

The Foreign Liaison Bureau warned of 'the risks faced by the NATO powers, and the threat to their interests in the Arab world if they participate or sanction any

American aggression or threat against Syria'. The Libyan statement urged 'America's NATO partners to dissuade America from such an aggression, and urge it to withdraw its fleet and forces which are threatening Syria and all other Arab nationalist forces in the region'.

And the Jamahiriya also urged the American people to recognise the 'risks posed by Reagan's impetuous policy' which, it added, 'seeks to put the whole world on the verge of war'. The American people had a duty to 'withdraw their support from the Reagan administration, maintain their good relations with the Arab nation, and spare the world a military confrontation which could lead to wholesale destruction.

Qadhafi's message

The following day, on 9th November, Muammar Qadhafi, leader of the Revolution, despatched messages to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Chairman of the UN Security Council, the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, and the Speaker and members of the United States Senate.

Colonel Qadhafi warned that American and Israeli actions were leading the world to 'the brink of ruin'.

'Such a terrible situation can easily happen as a result of any irrational sort of behaviour,' he said.

The mobilisation of US naval and air fleets, together with NATO military forces off Lebanon and Syria, could only create 'the most serious threat to peace faced by the world in the forty years since the Second World War'.

American actions, he warned, had turned the Middle East 'into a barrel of gunpowder which could explode at any time', and which would have dire consequences for the whole world. Such a terrible development could happen as a result of what Qadhafi saw as the 'irrational and irresponsible American acceleration of tension'.

President Reagan, said the Libyan leader, 'has now entered a state of power paranoia'. Urgent action by the world community was required if the whole world was not to be drawn into 'a terrible disaster'.

Muammar Qadhafi pointed out that there was no justification for the American presence in the area. He explained that the Western forces based in Lebanon and offshore had come to the area 'under the pretext of keeping the peace after the Israeli invasion and the destruction of Lebanon'. He added, 'The justification for bringing these forces into the area was to supervise the withdrawal of the Palestinians from Beirut, something which actually happened. Therefore, there is no justification whatsoever for the presence of these forces, now transformed from small marine units into fleets, destroyers and nuclear weapons.'

He continued, 'We do not believe that one of these forces' functions is to evacuate the invading Israeli forces from Lebanon.

'IT is my personal responsibility to do what I can to achieve world peace. If we do not stand in one line and be aware of what is taking place and try to stop it, everything will remain but a curse on the Israelis and on the imperialists who caused world destruction, as well as on those who kept silent and inactive at the very time when talk and action are a must.'

□ **Muammar Qadhafi, 9th November 1983**

Otherwise, these forces should have been facing the Israeli forces, not the Lebanese, Syrians and Palestinians who remained behind. The so-called peacekeeping forces, with their aircraft carriers, naval fleets and nuclear warheads, all shelling the civilians in Lebanon, in the Jebel and in Syria, are not there to keep the peace in the first place. In reality, they are a pretext to invade the area and threaten peace.'

Muammar Qadhafi stressed that if there is any new function to be given to these forces, it must be to face the Israeli occupation army until it has withdrawn unconditionally from Lebanon. He urged all the international organisations to play a full and effective role to bring about the evacuation of all foreign forces from the area.

The Leader of the Revolution said: 'It is my responsibility to do what I can to achieve world peace.' He pointed out that the Israeli troops in Lebanon are forces of invasion and should immediately leave the area without any conditions. The Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon was not an issue linked to any other, Qadhafi stressed, in reference to Zionist attempts to link their withdrawal to that of Palestinian and Syrian forces.

Muammar Qadhafi argued that the presence of Israeli and other alien forces in the Arab homeland was the reason behind all the disasters facing the area. He warned that America was being drawn towards 'destruction and hell'.

In conclusion, the Libyan leader warned: 'If we do not stand in one line, and be aware of what is taking place, and try to stop it, everything will be destroyed, including life itself. Hence, nothing will remain but a curse on the Israelis and on the imperialists who caused world destruction as well as on those who kept silent and inactive at the very time when talk and action are a must.'



Women have gained a new public role through their military activity

Libyan women see advances in social liberation

THE TRUE picture of post-revolutionary Libya is more complex than the stereotyped bellicose image suggests. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the position of women in society. That is how journalist Julie Kitchener, writing in the October issue of *New African* magazine, summed up her impressions after a visit to the Jamahiriya, timed to coincide with this year's Fourteenth Anniversary of the Al Fateh Revolution.

The most striking manifestation of the new position of Libyan women is in the military field. Ms Kitchener noted: 'They have gained a new public role through their military activity. Qadhafi speaks of military training as the 'cornerstone' for the liberation of women in Libya. He himself takes great pride in the East German-trained female members of his bodyguard. In 1978 a girls' military academy was opened in Tripoli and saw its first graduates in 1981. This September 1st saw the passing out parade of Libya's first female pilots and naval recruits'.

Ms Kitchener reported that Libyan girls see military training as a potent symbol of the overall rise in their status in society, quoting one as saying: 'The revolution has changed our backward society. 14 years ago you were not able to meet a girl in military uniform, and women were not allowed on the streets. The opening of the military academy for girls has advanced the position of women more than university education'.

Underlying the military training is a deep awareness of the threats posed to revolutionary Libya by the United States and its reg-

WOMEN IN revolutionary Libya are encouraged to play a full part in society, while not abandoning their traditional roles in the home. In a special report in *New African* magazine in October, Julie Kitchener highlighted the ways in which Libyan women have become emancipated since the 1969 Revolution.

ional allies, and Julie Kitchener reported that women are fully alive to these dangers: 'Men and women alike will talk with animation about the American threat posed through (military) manoeuvres in Egypt, Sudan and the Gulf of Sirte, or about Zionist expansionism and the war in Lebanon'.

Access to military training reflects the advances made by women in all sectors of Libya's economy and society in recent years. Women have gained no less than men from the accelerated development of the Jamahiriya's housing and social services. The report noted: 'Money has been poured into the health services throughout the 25 municipalities into which Libya is divided. Libya can now boast a free health service and some of the most modern hospitals in the world'.

It continued: 'Education, too, is now free and compulsory for girls. There are two universities — one in Tripoli and one in Benghazi, and two thirds of the population now attend educational establishments. Women are encouraged to enter further education. Of the 12,000 students at Benghazi University about 5,000 are women'.

Success

'Improved and increased housing facilities have proved one of the most conspicuous successes of the Jamahiriya administration,' the *New African* report continued. 'In 1970 shacks and tenements gave way to modern apartment blocks with electricity and running water'.

One of the most persistent difficulties faced by Libya's planners has been the country's relatively small population of about three million, and a shortage of skilled managers and technicians. 'Despite vocational training at home and abroad, 40 per cent of Libya's labour is imported. Over 20,000 Libyan students are being trained abroad'.

This labour shortage, explained Julie Kitchener, has spurred efforts to persuade Libyan women to play a fuller role in society. 'Though home and family-maker is the preferred role for Libya's women, her labour is also valued by the community, and her right to work increasingly respected. Under the 1981-85 development plan, the number of women employed is expected to increase from 59,000 to 100,000 — accounting for 17 per cent of the total projected labour force'.

At work, women have a fairer deal than many of their sisters in the industrialised countries of the west. 'Under the "partners not wage-earners" co-operative philosophy of the Jamahiriya,' said Julie Kitchener, 'women are automatically eligible for equal wages for equal work'.

Until recently, Libyan women with children have been hindered by a shortage of day-nurseries at work, because child-care has traditionally been the responsibility solely of the family. This difficulty is now being overcome — on the initiative of women themselves. Julie Kitchener disclosed that 'the General Union of Women's Associations is now pushing for the establishment of nurseries at the place of work in organisations where 50 or more women are employed. This year, they have also managed to have maternity leave increased from one month to three'.

The growing participation of women in defence and the economy does not mean, however, that the Jamahiriya is merely aping the roles allotted to women in western or socialist countries. The *Green Book*, in which Muammer Qadhafi spells out the principles underlying the Al Fateh Revolution, stresses that women's primary duties are to their families, and this is entirely consistent with the teachings of Islam. As Ms Kitchener said: 'The revolution has done little that undermines the role of Islam and the family in the average Libyan's life — particularly for women'.

THE JAMAHIRIYA'S claim for war reparations from Italy looks likely to be endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly. Last month, the Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee overwhelmingly approved a draft resolution submitted by Libya which asserts the Jamahiriya's legitimate right to reparations and to technical assistance in dismantling the Second World War minefields which still extend over large areas of the country.

The resolution would also have the General Assembly request the Secretary General to intensify his efforts 'to urge the states concerned immediately to conduct bilateral consultations with the aim of concluding, as soon as possible, agreements for the solution of the problem'. The draft resolution, which was sponsored by more than forty countries, will now go before the full General Assembly for approval.

Libya has for some years been seeking reparations from Italy as compensation for the losses suffered by the Libyan people during the thirty years' Italian occupation, which began in 1911. Rome's invasion sparked a determined armed resistance struggle by the Libyans, which the Italians tried to crush using increasingly brutal methods. During the fascist period, the Italian occupation forces constructed a series of concentration camps in which thousands of men, women and children were incarcerated. During the entire resistance campaign, 750,000 Libyans — more than half the population — died.

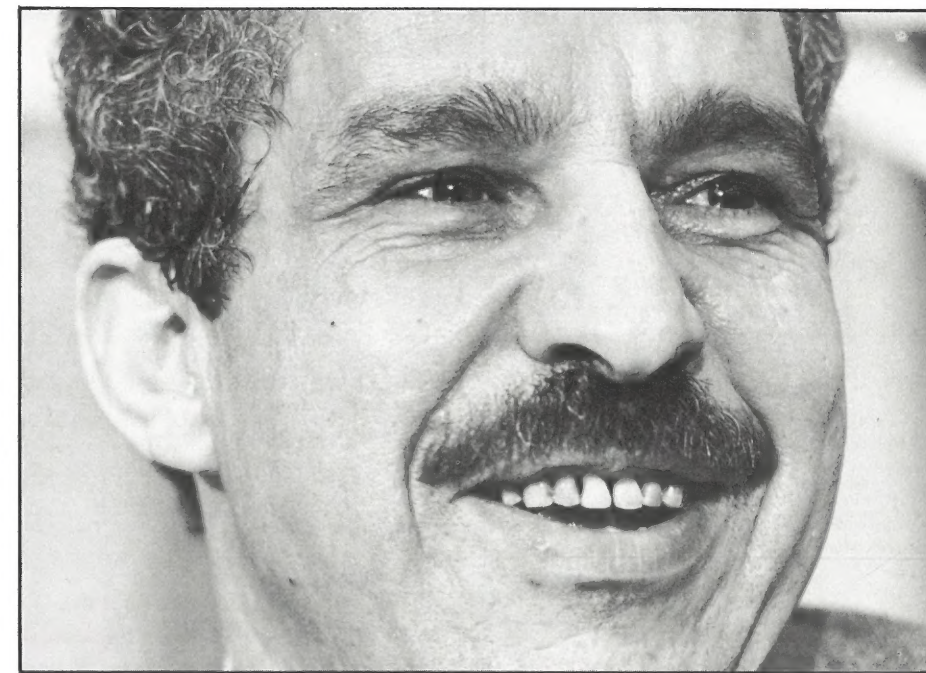
In addition to this holocaust, the Libyan people suffered extensive material losses, as their lands and property were seized by the occupiers and handed over to settlers brought in from Italy.

The Jamahiriya has also been demanding reparations for losses suffered during the Second World War, when Libya was used as a major battlefield by the western powers. As the fighting raged across the country, entire towns and villages were destroyed, farmlands were laid waste and thousands of innocent Libyan civilians were killed and maimed.

Detonations

The Libyan people are to this day suffering directly from the actions of western powers in the Second World War. Both the Allied and Axis forces planted minefields over vast tracts of Libyan territory, and these were left behind when the European armies departed. Since the end of the war, thousands of Libyans have been maimed or killed in accidental detonations of these munitions. Moreover, the country's development programme has been seriously hampered by the presence of mines. Civil engineering works involving excavation, and oil exploitation activities have in particular been affected.

The scale of the problem has highlighted at a special conference held in Geneva in March 1981 to discuss the legal and moral responsibilities of the Allied and Axis powers in helping to mitigate the costs to third



Dr Ali Treiki, UN Permanent Representative, raised the issue of reparations at a meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement (see box)

War reparations: a step closer

THE LIBYAN Jamahiriya's claim for reparations from Italy and other European countries in respect of damages suffered by the Libyan people during the Italian occupation and the ensuing battles of the Second World War is moving ahead at the United Nations. Robert Miller reviews the latest developments, and examines the background to the issue.

parties of abandoned war materials. The seminar, jointly convened by the UN Institute for Training and Research and the Research Department of the Jamahiriya's Foreign Liaison Bureau, was told that minefields cover twenty per cent of Libyan territory and a much higher proportion of its agricultural land. The total area of minefields in the Jamahiriya was estimated at three times the area of the country's arable land. 10,000 square kilometres of farmland — 27 per cent of the total — was reported to be unusable because of the mines. The agricultural sector's resultant losses since the end of World War II were put at \$350 million.

Since 1960 alone, the Geneva conference was told, 1,956 Libyans had died in mine

detonations, and 1,177 had been maimed. And in the period since 1971 an average of five people had died each year, with a maximum of ten in 1975.

The Jamahiriya's demand for war reparations was renewed by Muammer Qadhafi on 7th October, in his address marking Vengeance Day — the Thirtieth Anniversary of the expulsion from Libya of the remnants of the Italian settler community. 'We are still seeking justice from Italy in respect of crimes committed against the Libyan Arab people,' he declared, adding: 'We will not forget the thirty five years of colonisation, and our 700,000 martyrs who were executed by Rome for defending their country'.

He continued: 'Today, we have reopened the file with Italy. As of today, the Libyan people should act to force Italy to pay the price of its aggression and its colonisation of Libyan territory'.

The Libyan leader recalled that Tripoli had twice raised the issue of reparations in the United Nations General Assembly, which had affirmed the Jamahiriya's right to justice. Despite this, 'Italy has remained silent'.

Muammer Qadhafi stressed the Jamahiriya's desire for good relations with Rome, and underlined Tripoli's awareness that the present socialist government was in no way directly responsible for Italian colonisation prior to the Second World War. He nevertheless warned that the Italian people bore an historic responsibility for Rome's past misdeeds, and that the future of Italian-Libyan relations would be directly affected by Rome's response to the Libyan demand for reparations. ▶

The grim legacy of Europe's strife

'THE JAMAHIRIYA shall claim its legal and political rights to full compensation from states responsible for laying mines on Libyan soil'. With these words, Dr Ali Treiki, the Jamahiriya's Permanent Representative at the United Nations headquarters in New York, has underlined Libya's determination to win justice from the European countries which fought their World War II battles over the country's territory.

Addressing a meeting in October of Representatives of Non-Aligned countries, Dr Treiki affirmed that the Jamahiriya would welcome any bilateral co-operation with European countries aimed at resolving the problems caused by the minefields, but that 'despite our repeated efforts to establish a measure of

co-operation with these countries, nothing has so far been achieved, prompting the Jamahiriya to bring the issue before the General Assembly and the various international fora and gatherings'.

On humanitarian and legal grounds alone, he continued, 'these countries ought to furnish us with all the charts and maps necessary to identify the locations of all mines, and they should have provided us with specialists to help with the disposal of these munitions'.

Reviewing the losses suffered by the Libyan people through the presence of the European minefields, Dr Treiki disclosed that about four thousand people had been killed and eight thousand injured, most of them children, in accidental mine detonations. During search

operations, 46 explosives experts had been killed and 650 wounded.

The minefields had seriously hampered the Jamahiriya's socio-economic development programmes, Dr Treiki affirmed, 'multiplying the costs of projects, particularly road and port construction schemes, and exploration programmes for oil and other raw materials'.

Agricultural development had been particularly adversely affected. 'About 23 per cent of the arable land is strewn with mines and another 33 per cent is considered potentially hazardous,' said Dr Treiki.

Summing up the problem, Dr Treiki declared: 'In my country, many provinces are still suffering the legacy of war with which the Jamahiriya had no connection whatsoever'.

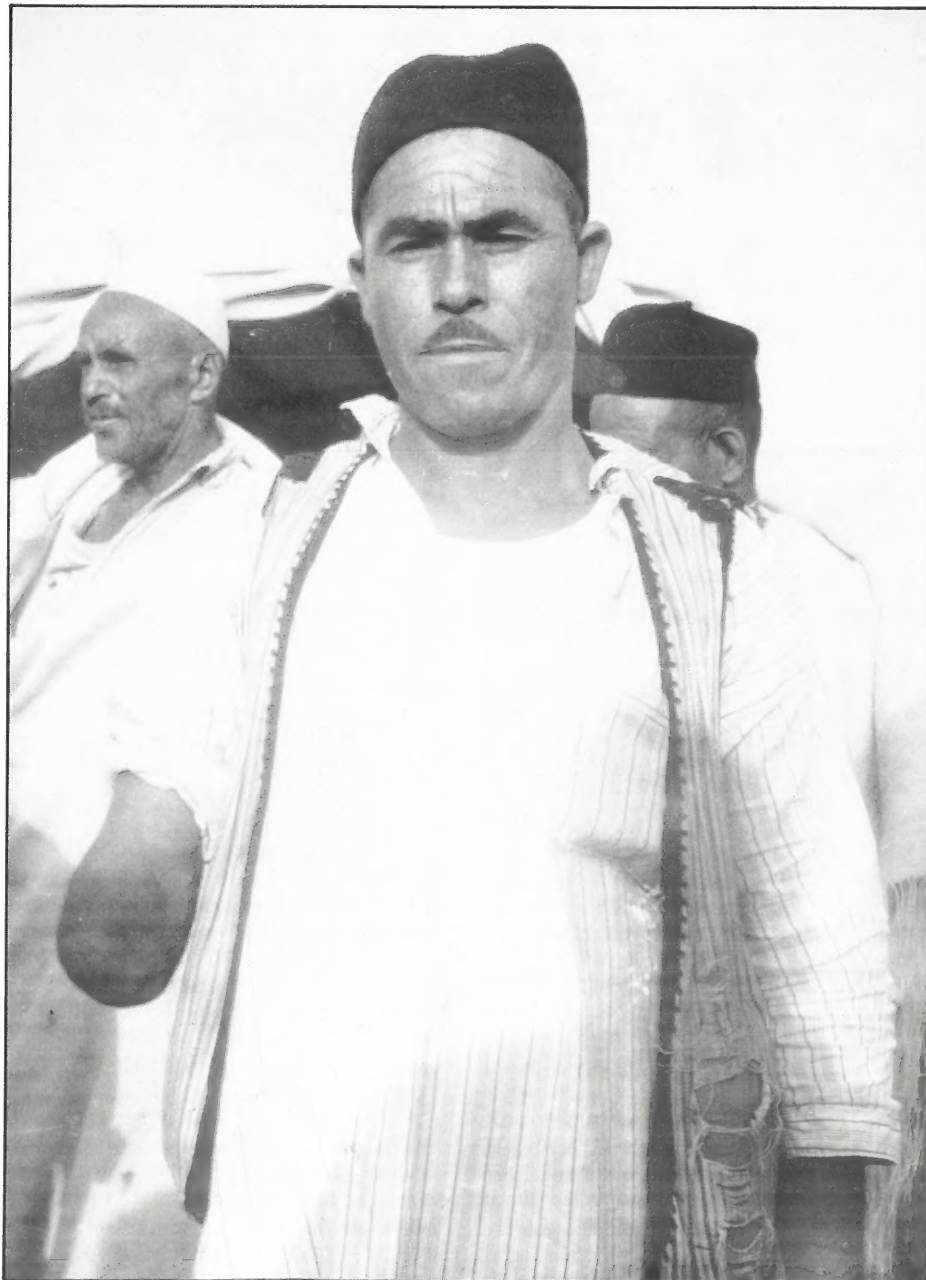
► New principle

In his Vengeance Day speech, Muammar Qadhafi indicated that Libya's initial moves to gain war reparations would be taken in world agencies, and in particular in the United Nations General Assembly. Already, on 6th October, the Jamahiriya's Foreign Liaison Secretary Mr Abdel Ali al Ubeidi, had raised the issue during his address to the Thirty Eighth Session of the General Assembly. He declared that the explosives left in Libya after the Second World War were of obvious direct concern to the Jamahiriya, but he noted that the issue also represented 'a new principle in international affairs, under which colonisation and the introduction of weapons of destruction must be regarded as an act of aggression and a crime subject to punishment. The liability must be borne by the country perpetuating the crime, and the material price for the colonisation and the suppression of the will of the peoples must be paid'.

Libya, he said, urged the United Nations 'to take effective measures to determine the damages we have sustained and to assess the compensation, in accordance with the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly'.

There are indications that Italy might adopt a more positive approach than in the past to Libya's demand for justice. On 10th October the Kuwait News Agency KUNA, in a report datelined Rome, said that Italy had 'expressed readiness to make reparations to Libya'. It quoted a Foreign Ministry statement which said: 'We are willing to make a thorough study of the period in question, and materially make amends if they are in the interest of establishing a stronger bilateral relationship'.

The Foreign Ministry statement concluded by expressing the hope that the Libyan people would 'not forget the two countries' strong ties'.



Eight thousand people have been maimed or injured in accidental mine detonations.

THE SHOOTING down of the South Korean Airlines jumbo jet in September with the loss of 269 lives was a terrible tragedy. Washington, however, cynically manipulated and orchestrated the public outcry over the disaster in a bid to create a mood of hysterical anti-communism. The Reagan administration used this artificially-induced atmosphere to push through a series of measures about which, in a more sober climate, many Americans would have had profound doubts.

The manipulation of public opinion by politicians is neither new nor unexpected. What was extraordinary in this instance was the wholehearted enthusiasm with which the American media took their cue from the White House in fanning the flames of public outrage. It is, of course, true that certain sections of the US media habitually act as little more than the mouthpiece for the US administration of the day. But in the case of the Korean airline disaster, the anti-Soviet hysteria was encouraged even by the two major national daily newspapers which normally pride themselves on their independence and objectivity: the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*.

For twenty of the twenty-two days following the tragedy, reports on the disaster dominated the front pages of the *Washington Post*, and was priority news in the *New York Times*. For the remainder of September, and in October, the story alternated between the *Post's* front and inside pages.

Pride of place was given in these reports to Ronald Reagan's virulent anti-Soviet rhetoric. Readers were invited to share the President's perception of the Soviet Union as 'an evil empire', inhabited by 'Communist murderers' who systematically practiced 'tyrannical oppression'.

The impact of the hysterical media coverage soon became evident. Liquor salesmen removed vodka from their shelves. Others made a public spectacle of pouring vodka down street drains. Dock workers refused to unload Soviet vessels. Amid popular applause, Reagan ordered the closure of US offices of the Soviet airline Aeroflot. Two major airports, in New York City and New Jersey, prevented Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's plane from landing. Mr Gromyko was scheduled to attend the United Nations General Assembly, and the airports' moves were an unprecedented interference in the affairs of the world body.

Atrocities

Similar expressions of public outrage have rarely accompanied the international atrocities which have been committed with alarming frequency by the United States and its closest allies. The most obvious case in point was the low-key response of the American media and public to the destruction by Israeli fighter planes on 21st February 1973 of Libyan Arab Airlines (LAA) flight LN 114, a civilian passenger flight from Tripoli to Cairo via Benghazi. A faulty compass caused the Boeing to stray over the Israeli-occupied Sinai peninsula. The jet,



Bodies of the victims of LAA flight LN114 are taken away in wooden crates

Airline disaster serves Reagan's policy aims

THE ANTI-Soviet hysteria which surrounded the recent South Korean airline disaster was in stark contrast to the lukewarm American reaction to Israel's destruction of a Libyan Arab Airlines aircraft in 1973. As Dora Henderson reports from New York, it appears that US official and public outrage is considered appropriate only where a disaster serves American foreign policy objectives.

which was clearly marked as a civilian airliner, was intercepted in broad daylight by American-supplied Israeli airforce Phantom fighters, which opened fire at the wings, forcing the plane down. It exploded on impact, as the pilot attempted an emergency landing.

The dead comprised 45 Libyans, 39 Egyptians, four Syrians and four Jordanians, three Lebanese, two Palestinians, one Sudanese, two Britons, one German and one American. Also murdered were the four-person French crew, who were on secondment to LAA from Air France.

In Washington, President Nixon and other administration officials reacted with none of the self-righteous indignation displayed by Reagan in the Korean tragedy. In interviews with the media, officials persistently refused to condemn the Zionists. A similar reticence was shown by the US dele-

gate to an International Civil Aviation Organisation meeting convened to discuss the atrocity. This lukewarm response was reflected in the American media. On 22nd February 1973 the *New York Times* headlined a story 'Israelis down Libyan Airliner in Sinai', and alleged that the Libyan plane had ignored warnings to land.

The Reagan administration's reaction to the Korean disaster was in fact calculated to serve longer-term policy objectives in the President's international 'crusade' against 'communism'. While anti-Soviet sentiment was running high, Reagan quietly despatched 2,000 more marines to help shore-up the Gemayel regime in Beirut. On 28th September the House of Representatives voted 270-161 to extend the marines' stay in Lebanon for an extra eighteen months. In the Senate the following day, Reagan won similar approval for the move, by 54 votes to 46.

Earlier, on 15th September, Congress voted by 266 to 152 to escalate the military budget to a record of \$187.5 billion — mainly to be spent on a massive expansion of the US nuclear arsenal.

It has become fashionable in US official circles to denigrate the United Nations because of the world body's persistent criticism of American foreign policy. Seizing on the anti-Soviet and xenophobic mood sweeping the country after the South Korean airline disaster, the Senate approved by 66 votes to 23 a proposal to cut the United States' contribution to the UN by \$480 million over the next four years.

As he looks back over the Korean airlines disaster, President Reagan must feel considerable satisfaction, not at the loss of life, but rather at the opportunity it offered him to boost his 'tough guy' image, and to stifle potential opposition in Congress to a series of controversial measures which might otherwise have been thrown out.

IN A country as vast as Libya, communications links are of vital importance, and the high priority Tripoli gives to the expansion of the telecommunications system is underlined by the targets of the 1981-85 development plan. By 1985 there should be ten telephones per hundred citizens, compared to six per hundred in 1980. One of the foreign firms which are playing a key role in the Jamahiriya's expanding telecommunications network is British Teleconsult, the overseas consulting arm of the publicly-owned British Telecom corporation. British Teleconsult has been actively engaged in Libya since 1976, and operates in the Jamahiriya under the name British Post Office Consulting Office. It now has two offices in Tripoli and one in Benghazi, and in recent years has had an average of fifty of its technical staff working in the Jamahiriya.

British Teleconsult's first project was a major study of projected telephone traffic patterns, with particular emphasis on how telephone circuit growth due to the development programme and the introduction of subscribers trunk dialling and international trunk dialling could be economically provided for in Libya. One of the major outcomes of the study was the laying of a submarine cable link between Tripoli and Benghazi, installed in 1978-79. British Teleconsult formulated contract specifications, adjudicated tenders, and supervised installation, which was undertaken by the Nippon Electric Company of Japan.

The traffic study also pointed to a long term need for a country-wide coaxial telephone cable system, and in 1979 the Italian firm Pirelli was awarded a \$525 million contract to lay a 6,800 kilometre network, with 105 terminal stations. The network includes both 4 Megahertz and 12 Megahertz trunk cable systems. The former will carry 960 telephone circuits and the latter will carry 2,700 telephone circuits and a colour television channel. Completion is due next year. Under a \$20 million contract, British Teleconsult planned and surveyed the network, formulated contract specifications, adjudicated tenders, and is supervising installation.

In an earlier contract, worth \$8 million, British Teleconsult in 1978 constructed overhead open-wire carrier systems for 65 routes, covering a total distance of about 1,300 kilometres. The work included the erection of the poles and the wiring, and at the terminals, the commissioning of equipment supplied by Japan's Nippon Electric Company. British Teleconsult are now providing maintenance for these routes.

Local networks

Another major area of British Teleconsult's operations has been the expansion of local telephone networks in the Jamahiriya's cities. In 1978 the firm began work supervising the installation of 110,000 local lines in the Libyan capital, and the project is still under way. A similar scheme is under way in Benghazi, the country's second largest city,



Laying cable for the country-wide coaxial system

Dialling across the desert

BRITISH TELECONSULT, the overseas consulting arm of the publicly-owned British Telecom corporation, is playing a key role in the Jamahiriya's telecommunications development programme. Dr Alan George reviews the firm's operations in Libya, which range from training technicians to supervising the installation of a country-wide telephone cable system.

with Siemens of West Germany as the main contractor and supervision by Britain's BICC.

In 1978-79 British Teleconsult also supervised the installation of an international automatic telephone exchange in Tripoli, and it has just completed installation supervision of the new international exchange in Benghazi. Equipment for both projects was supplied by the Swedish firm Ericsson.

When British Teleconsult first became

involved in Libya's development programme, responsibility for the country's telecommunications rested with the Posts and Telephones Corporation (PTC). This agency was subsequently incorporated within the Communications and Marine Transport Secretariat as the Posts and Telephone Department (PTD). In addition, the Jamahiriya operates a National Telephone Company (NTC), which functions as the country's international buying agency in the fields of radio and telecommunications. All British Teleconsult's work has been for the PTD, or its predecessor the PTC, except for the open-wire carrier systems, which were contracted by the NTC.

Training has always been an important aspect of British Teleconsult's operations in Libya, reflecting the Jamahiriya's long-standing determination to increase the technical skills of its citizens, with a view to enhancing the country's overall level of economic independence. The firm has regularly arranged basic technical training and more advanced specialist courses for small groups of personnel from PTD and NTC, and in 1978-79 British Teleconsult prepared plans and buildings specifications for a National Institute of Telecommunications, to be sited at Tajoura, near Tripoli, and to have one thousand residential students. This scheme, however, has been delayed as the result of the cash-flow difficulties which the Jamahiriya has been experiencing, stemming from the world oil glut.

Nevertheless, as part of the coaxial cable project British Teleconsult has established a training centre at Tajoura, near the site of the projected National Institute, where Libyans receive technical training in such operations as coaxial cable jointing and the maintenance of the equipment needed at terminal stations.

By far the largest of the British firm's training contracts was awarded last June. Under a \$12.4 million contract from the Posts and Telephones Department, British Teleconsult is arranging for British Telecom's inland training division to train 780 Libyan telecommunications students over a seven-year period. The first 213 students arrived in July, and 120 more will come in each successive year.

The students' first six months is spent improving their English language skills, they then undertake two-year courses to allow them to attain the Technical Education Certificate. This certificate enables a student to move on to more specialised courses or, after completing a bridging course, to take up a place at university.

The Libyan students are split up into small groups of about fifteen each, and study at centres as far apart as Hastings, Stratford, Exeter, Bristol and Edinburgh. In this way, the students' opportunities to absorb the English language are maximised: if the Libyans had been concentrated together at a single training centre, they would naturally have tended to spend most of their time in each other's company, conversing in Arabic, rather than practising their English.



The expansion of the trunk road system is an important feature of the development of Libya's communications

Economic links boosted with Soviet Union

A DETERMINATION to bolster bilateral economic and social co-operation programmes was expressed during the Ninth Session of the Joint Libyan-Soviet Commission, which convened in Tripoli on 18th October. The Session was attended by the Jamahiriya's Electricity Secretary, Mr Jum'ah al Arbush, and by Mr Mulid Minon, Chairman of the Soviet Union's Foreign Trade Committee.

The Jamahiriya and the Soviet Union have long-standing economic ties, particularly in the fields of electricity generation and distribution and oil and gas industry development. Soviet technicians are participating in the construction of Libya's country-wide electricity grid, and in a gas pipeline project linking Buraitha with Misrata, which is nearing completion.

Success for cement firm

THE TOTAL production of Libya's Khums Cement company rose to 720,000 tonnes between January and October this year, the Jamahiriya news agency JANA disclosed on 7th November. 600,000 tonnes of the total was

accounted for by the company's Lebda plant, near the coastal town of Khums, a figure which represented 97 per cent of the plant's production target for the year. 120,000 tonnes of cement was produced by the Marqab factory, representing 75 per cent of the plant's 1983 production target.

JANA cited sources at the Khums Cement Company as saying that both plants were expected to exceed their annual production goals.

Sports Secretary inaugurates Agedabia complex

A MAJOR sports complex was opened at the coastal town of Agedabia on 5th November, at a ceremony attended by Mr Ibrahim Ibrahim Khuwaydir, Libya's Secretary for Jamahiri (popular) Sports, and by officials from the town's Basic People's Congress and People's Committee.

The LD 3.5 million sports complex includes a football field, a track games field, three baseball and four volleyball courts, and a building for volleyball, basketball and handball.

The centre is named the 7th October Sports Complex, in commemoration of the date in 1970 when revolutionary Libya expelled

the remnants of the foreign settler community implanted in the country during the thirty-year Italian occupation.

'Saladin' arrives in Libya

OCCIDENTAL LIBYA, one of the largest oil companies in the Jamahiriya has taken delivery of a new \$2.6 million tug which will carry out tanker berthing and safety operations at the Zuweitina oil terminal on the Gulf of Sirte, *Middle East Economic Digest* announced last month. The tug was built by the Japanese firm Matsura Tekko Zosen, and will be registered in Libya under the name *Saladin*.

LAA opens Delhi office

LIBYAN ARAB Airlines' (LAA's) business has grown rapidly in recent years, in response to the rising demand for travel to, and within, the Jamahiriya as the country's economy has expanded and living standards have improved. The continuing expansion of LAA's services was underlined on 2nd November, when the Jamahiriya news agency JANA announced the opening of the airline's latest overseas office.

In recent months relations between Libya and Morocco have improved dramatically, following

talks in Rabat in June between Muammer Qadhafi and King Hassan. The latest sign of the developing rapprochement came on 7th November, when JANA disclosed that Morocco's Air Maroc had opened a new direct service between Tripoli and Casablanca.

Agricultural road network expands

SOUTH KOREA'S Samsung Corporation has been awarded a \$40 million contract to build agricultural feeder roads in the region of the coastal town of Sirte, mid-way between Tripoli and Benghazi. The award is an extension to a \$97.9 million contract which the firm won in 1981 for a 247 kilometre road linking Sirte with Waddan, to the south. The road is being supervised by the British firm of W.S. Atkins, which has also prepared designs for a series of agricultural roads near Sirte, two of which will be built under Samsung's new contract.

In November it was disclosed that the Samsung Construction Company is one of three firms in the final stages of negotiations to build a fifteen kilometres road linking Misrata's Qasr Ahmad port with the steelworks, nearing completion nearby. The other companies bidding are Czechoslovakia's Strojexport and Interbe-

ton of the Netherlands. Project consultant for the scheme is Britain's Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, and completion is expected to be two years after work starts.

The 1981-85 development plan calls for the completion of 6,500 kilometres of new roads, and in August the Jamahiriya news agency JANA announced that the country's road network had risen to 25,675 kilometres, of which 4,400 kilometres were agricultural roads and 21,275 kilometres were trunk roads.

Pepsi plant for Benghazi

THE SWEDISH firm of Skanska Cementgjuteriet is building a 20,000-crate per annum Pepsi-Cola bottling factory in Benghazi, under an \$11.1 million turnkey contract awarded last June by the General National Beverage Company.

Work started on the plant in September, and completion is scheduled for next year. West Germany's Seitz Enzanger Noll (SEN) delivered equipment for the plant earlier this year, and installation is awaiting completion of the buildings. Pepsi-Cola concentrate for the plant will be supplied from Ireland.

The Benghazi bottling plant is one of five soft drinks factories called for in the Jamahiriya's \$62.5 billion 1981-85 development plan. The others are planned for Tripoli, Misrata, Marj and Gharian. Libya's current overall soft drinks capacity is about twenty million crates per annum.

Zliten fishing port opens

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER Muammer Qadhafi on 29th September formally opened the new fishing port at Zliten, 150 kilometres south east of Tripoli. The port, built on a five hectare site, with a 1.5 hectare, 3 metres-deep harbour, was built by Finland's Vesi-Pekka under a \$16.8 million contract awarded by the Jamahiriya's Marine Wealth Authority. The new facility can accommodate a fleet of more than 45 trawlers, has a total storage capacity of 250 tonnes, and can refrigerate 20 tonnes of fish per day.

The Jamahiriya's 1981-85 development plan calls for the handling capacity of Libya's ports to rise from 7 million tonnes per annum in 1980 to about 16.5 million tonnes by the middle of the decade.

Malta wins \$ 53 million electricity order

THE MALTESE firm Medelec Switchgear has won a \$52 million contract to supply switchgear and transformers for 381 electricity substations to be sited throughout the Jamahiriya. Client is Libya's Electricity Secretariat, and delivery will be over a 28-month period.

Switchgear and parts, and managerial and technical services, will be supplied by Britain's GEC Distribution Switchgear. Equipment valued at \$3 million will be supplied by Medelec's subsidiary, Mediterranean Power Electric.

The order for the substations is in five lots. Two involve the turnkey supply, erection and commissioning of five 11-kVA substations and six 30/11-kVA substations. The other three are to supply 100 11-kVA substations, 250 compact substations and 20 13-kVA substations.

Medelec Switchgear was established in 1977, and the new contract brings the value of total orders so far won in the Jamahiriya to over \$70 million. The firm is 51 per cent owned by the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company, 26 per cent by GEC Distribution Switchgear, and 23 per cent by the Maltese Government.

On 28th October it was disclosed that Britain's GEC Electrical Projects has shipped to Libya six variable speed Syncdrive motors which will drive pumps in the west Tripoli trunk distribution water scheme. The pumps are being installed by West Germany's Philipp Holzmann, as part of an \$81.1 million contract for the scheme won in 1981. GEC's sub-contract is valued at \$750,000, and also entails supplying 11-kV and 380-V switchgear.

\$ 3.3 billion water pipeline signed

SOUTH KOREA'S Dong Ah Industrial and Construction Company has been awarded a \$3.3 billion contract to manufacture and lay the piping in the Jamahiriya's ambitious scheme to bring water from beneath the southern deserts for industrial, agricultural and domestic use in the coastal regions. The contract — the first major award related to the scheme — was signed in Tripoli on 6th November.

The trans-desert pipeline project entails the boring of 270 wells in the Tazerbo and Sarir regions in the Sahara to the south of Benghazi, from which 700 million

cubic metres per annum will be pumped north along a 1,900 kilometre pipeline which will meet the coast at Agedabia, and then branch east to Benghazi and west to Sirte.

The project is vital to the Jamahiriya's long-term water security. More than ninety per cent of the country comprises arid desert, and most of Libya's water comes from underground resources along the coast. The demands of the Jamahiriya's development programmes, however, have led to a serious depletion of these coastal reserves, and underground water levels have been falling — in some areas at an alarming rate. The Jamahiriya has therefore turned to the vast reserves of water trapped beneath the southern deserts. No-one knows exactly how much water lies under the Sahara, but one estimate reckons that two billion cubic metres per annum could be extracted for up to fifty years.

Under their \$3.3 billion contract, Dong Ah will build two factories for the manufacture of concrete-reinforced steel pipe, one at Sarir and the other at the coastal town of Marsa Brega. Trenches for the pipes will be dug while the two factories are under construction. To facilitate pipelaying, Dong Ah will build a non-asphalted road parallel to the pipeline route.

The project has been enthusiastically endorsed by the Libyan people and their revolutionary leadership. In his address marking this year's Fourteenth Anniversary of the Al Fateh Revolution, Muammer Qadhafi called for emergency sessions of the General People's Congress (GPC) and local Basic People's Congresses (BPCs) to discuss the scheme and its implications. The GPC met in special session in Kufra on 12th September and expressed 'full confidence in the project's success'. Following a series of meetings of BPCs, the GPC convened again in Tripoli on 2nd October for a two-day meeting to co-ordinate the resolutions of the BPCs. A key decision was the formation of a five-man people's committee to administer the scheme. Headed by Mr Muhammad al Manqush, the Jamahiriya's Housing Secretary, the committee includes Mr Nuri Senousi, the Managing Director of the Coastal Water Belt Authority (CBWA). Responsibility for the pipeline scheme had previously rested with the CBWA, which is an agency of the Secretariat for Land Reclamation and Agrarian Reform.

The Jamahiriya's development programme has been hampered over the past two years by falling oil revenues, stemming from the current world oil glut, and there are indications that Libya is looking to external finance to cover at least part of the pipeline scheme's costs. On 2nd November the Jamahiriya news agency JANA disclosed that

Mr Abu Zaid Omar Dourda, Secretary for Land Reclamation and Agrarian Reform, had conferred in Tripoli with Mr Abdel Muhsein al Sudeiri, President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, adding that the water scheme was on the agenda.

The following day, Mr Muhammad Zarouk Rajab, Secretary of the GPC, held talks in Jeddah with officials from the Islamic Development Bank. Again, the pipeline was amongst the issues discussed.

Later, on 15th November, Mr Rajab was received in Abu Dhabi by Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates. The UAE news agency WAM said that the Libyan official had handed Sheikh Zayed a written message dealing with the pipeline project.

The entire scheme, scheduled for completion in 1989, will cost an estimated \$5 billion.

Casablanca conference approves billion dollar companies

THE LIBYAN Jamahiriya is to be one of the shareholders in two new \$1 billion joint Arab investment corporations, whose formation was endorsed by a regional investment conference which ended in the Moroccan city of Casablanca on 3rd November. A \$1 billion Arab Agricultural Investment Company will invest in agricultural and agro-industrial projects, and will trade in agricultural machinery, equipment, tools and raw materials, while a \$1 billion Arab Fisheries Investment Company will encourage the expansion of the Arab homeland's fishing industry. The initial paid-up capital of the agricultural corporation will be \$250 million, and the fisheries company will have a paid-up capital of \$100 million.

The four-day Casablanca conference, organised by the Arab League and the Federation of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, was convened to examine ways of boosting capital transfers within the Arab region. It was attended by 600 delegates, including several ministers and representatives from Arab investment agencies.

In his closing speech, Moroccan Commerce and Industry Minister Azzedine Guessous urged that 'confidence should replace caution' in the investment of Arab capital in the region, and declared that Arab-Arab dialogue should replace North-South dialogue as the key to the Arab homeland's economic development.

Arab Homeland

□ **16th October:** President Ali Nasser Muhammad of Democratic Yemen receives Mr Muhammad Abu al Qasim az Zuwayy, Secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Justice, who is visiting Aden to participate in the celebrations marking the Twentieth Anniversary of the 14th October Revolution.

□ **21st October:** Palestinians in Libya take over the offices in the Jamahiriya of the Fatah Palestinian resistance movement, affirming their allegiance to Fatah's New Revolutionary Movement.

□ **23rd October:** Brigadier Abu Bakr Younis Jaber, Commander in Chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, receives a delegation representing the New Revolutionary Movement in Fatah, headed by Lt Col Wassef Areiqat.

□ **24th October:** Muammer Qadhafi confers by telephone with President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria and with Saudi Arabia's King Fahd bin Abdelaziz.

□ **24th October:** The Jamahiriya news agency JANA discloses that Lt Col Abdullah Albushairy, Chief of Staff of the North Yemen Armed Forces, has conferred in Tripoli with Brigadier Abu Bakr Younis Jaber, Commander in Chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, and with the Libyan Chief of Staff, Brigadier Mustapha Kharroubi.

□ **27th October:** The Jamahiriya's Foreign Liaison Secretary, Abel Ati al Ubeidi, holds talks in Bahrain with the Gulf country's Foreign Minister, Sheikh Muhammad bin Mubarak al Khalifah.

□ **28th October:** Moroccan Premier Muttu Bubaïd receives Libyan Utilities Secretary Muhammad Ubaid ash Shukri, who is attending an Arab contractors' conference in Casablanca. During his visit to Morocco, Mr ash Shukri also conferred with Mr Abdul Haq Tazi, Under-Secretary at Rabat's Foreign Ministry, and with Housing Minister Mufdel Lahlaou.

□ **29th October:** Mr Abdel Ati al Ubeidi, Secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, confers in Tripoli with Dr Abdul Aziz al Dali, Democratic Yemen's Foreign Minister.

□ **1st November:** Mr Chadli Klibi, Secretary General of the Arab League, meets in Tunis with the Jamahiriya's General Commissioner to Tunisia and to the League.

□ **7th November:** The Jamahiriya news agency JANA discloses that Muammer Qadhafi has called for a postponement of the forthcoming Arab summit, scheduled to be convened in Riyadh, pending the achievement of greater unity of purpose between the countries in the region.

□ **8th November:** The Egyptian National Front,

which groups Egyptians opposed to the policies of the Sadat and Mubarak regimes, issues a statement condemning the presence of Egyptian troop concentrations along the Jamahiriya's borders.

□ **14th November:** Mr Muhammad al Rajab, Secretary of the Jamahiriya's General People's Congress, arrives in Abu Dhabi at the start of a visit to the United Arab Emirates.

International

□ **16th October:** Mr Youssef Ahmad, Ethiopian Minister of Communications, arrives in Tripoli at the start of an official visit to the Jamahiriya.

□ **17th October:** Mr Vladimir Mordrinov, Deputy Chairman of the Soviet International Committee for Foreign Economic Affairs, arrives in the Jamahiriya for talks with Libyan officials. Mr Mordrinov is also Chairman of the Soviet-Libyan Joint Committee.

□ **18th October:** Cuban Housing Minister Levi Farah leaves the Jamahiriya at the end of an official visit during which bilateral relations were reviewed.

□ **25th October:** Muammer Qadhafi confers in Tripoli with Senegalese Foreign Minister Mustapha Nayas, who delivered a written message to the Libyan leader from the West African country's President, Abdou Diaf.

□ **26th October:** The Jamahiriya news agency JANA discloses that the Youth and Students Congress in the Maldives Islands has pledged support for the Libyan people's struggle to maintain their independence.

□ **26th October:** The Senegalese Foreign Minister Mustapha Nayas confers with the Jamahiriya's Secretary for Foreign Liaison, Abel Ati al Ubeidi.

□ **29th October:** Civil Service Secretary Muhammad al Mabrouk confers in Tripoli with the Benin President, Ahmad Kerekou, on ways of bolstering co-operation between Libya and the West African country.

□ **30th October:** The Maldives Minister of Education, Muhammad Zahir Hussein, arrives in Tripoli at the start of an official visit to the Jamahiriya, aimed at raising the level of co-operation between the two countries.

□ **1st November:** Dr Muhammad Ahmad al Sharif, General Secretary of the Tripoli-based Islamic Call Society, meets in the Libyan capital with Mr Fakhruddin Habib, Chairman of the Pakistan-Libya Brotherhood Association.

□ **6th November:** The Jamahiriya's Foreign Liaison esecretary, Mr Abel Ati al Ubeidi, confers in Tripoli with Mr Joseph Camilleri, the per-

sonal envoy of Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff.

□ **7th November:** Libyan revolutionary leader Muammer Qadhafi meets in Tripoli with a special envoy from the Gabon President.

□ **7th November:** Mr Jadallah Azourz Talhi, Secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee, meets with the visiting Korean Minister of Construction, Mr Kim Sung. Also present was Mr Muhammad al Manqush, the Jamahiriya's Secretary for Housing, who is also Secretary of the recently-established People's Committee for the Great Pipeline Project, which will be undertaken by a South Korean firm.

Jamahiriya

□ **6th November:** Thousands of Libyans take to the streets in Niqat al Khams Municipality and in Ma'amoura in protest against the joint British-Egyptian military manoeuvres currently under way in Egypt's Western Desert, near the frontier with the Jamahiriya.

Jamahiriya Economic News

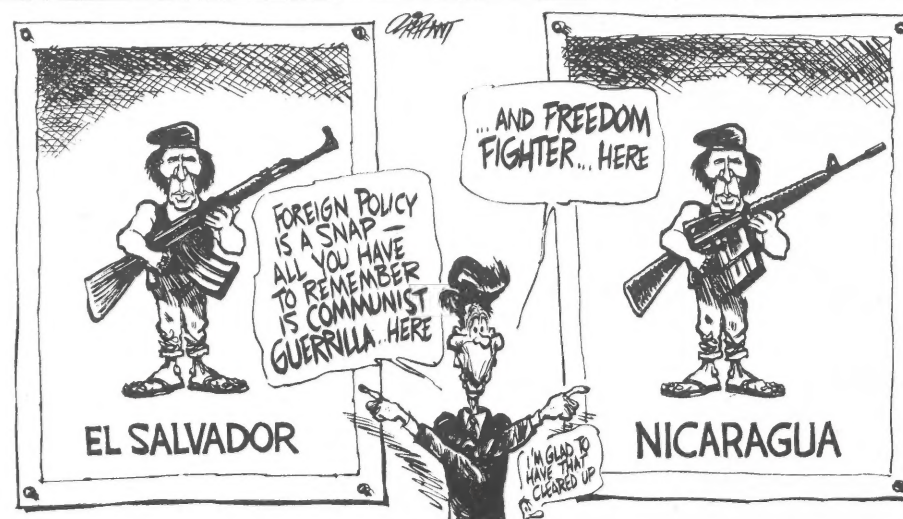
□ **21st October:** *Middle East Economic Digest* announces that South Korea's Daewoo Corporation has started work on a \$60 million road construction programme in Zliten. The inner-city scheme is for the Municipality.

□ **28th October:** It is disclosed that America's Tencom Corporation has been fined \$4.7 million for selling aircraft spare parts to the Jamahiriya in contravention of US regulations which were imposed in a bid to cripple Libya's economic development programme.

□ **28th October:** It is revealed that Libya's oil exports to West Germany increased by \$85.8 million in the first six months of this year, a sharp rise on the same period of 1982.

□ **28th October:** It is disclosed that the Jamahiriya is to supply Turkey with three million tonnes of oil next year, under an agreement signed recently in Tripoli during a visit by Turkey's Energy and Natural Resources Minister Fahir Ilkel.

□ **7th November:** Communications and Marine Transport Secretary Al Bukhari Salim Hudah holds talks in Tripoli with Mr Joseph Camilleri, the personal envoy of Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff. Discussions centred on ways of bolstering bilateral co-operation in the fields of communications and shipping.



The GREEN BOOK

BY MUAMMAR AL QADHAFI

PART 1

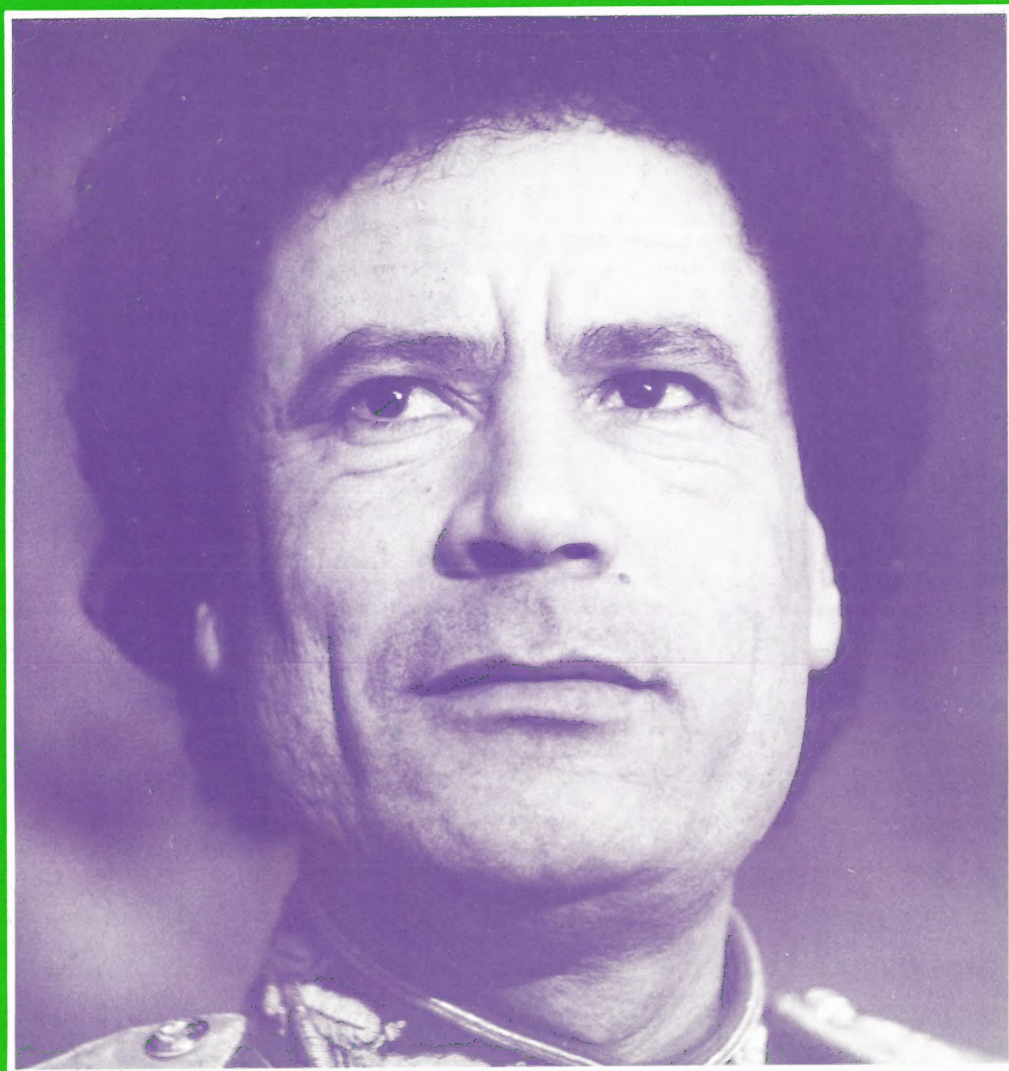
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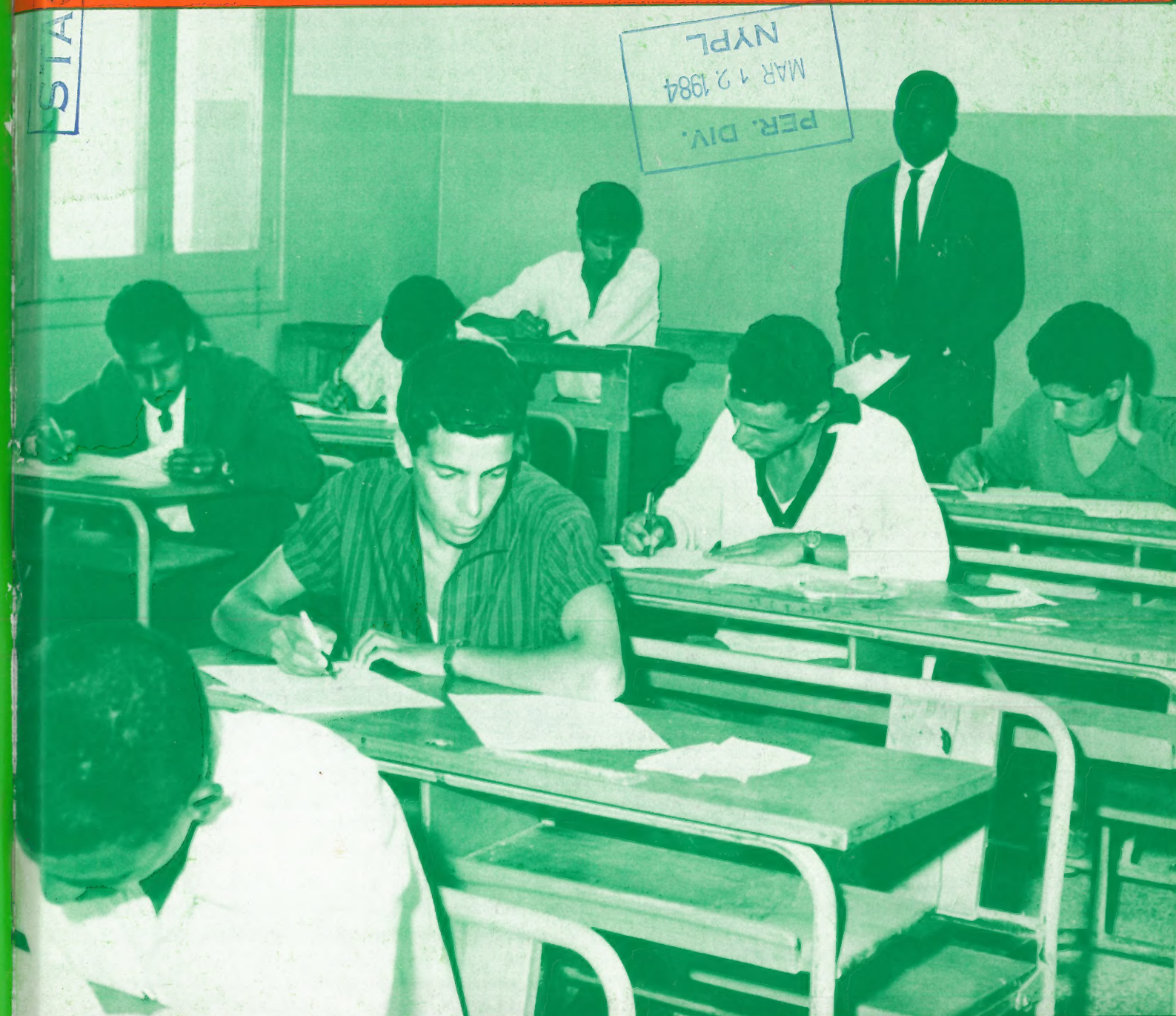
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January 1984

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